

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

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Remarks:


 Executive Secretary
5/5/82
Date

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**International
Communication
Agency**

United States of America

Washington, D. C. 20547

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Office of the Director



MAY 3 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
William J. Casey
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *CW*
Director

SUBJECT: "Soviet Propaganda Alert Number 6"

Enclosed is the sixth issue of "Soviet Propaganda Alert" produced by our Office of Research.

In March and early April, the Soviets:

- o Continued to deny their involvement in chemical/biological warfare (CBW). As more evidence emerges of their use or support of CBW, the Soviets have increased attacks on the U.S. for alleged use of CBW in Vietnam, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Cuba, and even the USSR.
- o Claimed that the U.S. plans to exploit the Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands in order to establish military bases in the South Atlantic.
- o Used the Brezhnev moratorium proposal of March 17 as the centerpiece for their propaganda on arms talks. Peace movements in Europe and the U.S. were characterized as supporting the Soviet position. President Reagan's March 31 press conference and Secretary of State Haig's April 6 Georgetown speech were cited as duplicitous justifications for U.S. attempts to gain military superiority and for the first use of nuclear weapons.

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Soviet Propaganda Alert

No. 6

April 26, 1982

Summary

In March and April, Soviet external propaganda has stressed:

- o Chemical and Biological Warfare. Soviets continued to deny vehemently that they have any involvement whatever in chemical/biological warfare (CBW). Attacks on the U.S. for alleged past and present use of CBW in many parts of the world--including Vietnam, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Cuba, and even the USSR--have increased in frequency. As more evidence emerges of Soviet use or support of CBW, the more strident have become Soviet assaults on the U.S.
- o Arms Control and Peace Movements. The Brezhnev moratorium proposal of March 17 has formed the centerpiece of Soviet propaganda. Peace movements in Europe and the U.S. have been emphasized and played as if they completely support Soviet positions. President Reagan's March 31st press conference and Secretary of State Haig's Georgetown speech of April 6 have been cited as duplicitous justifications for U.S. attempts to gain military superiority and for the first use of nuclear weapons.
- o Falklands and Latin America. Soviets claim that the U.S. plans to exploit the Argentine seizure of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in order to establish military bases in the South Atlantic. Other charges include alleged American subversion of Nicaragua and Cuba, collusion in the Guatemalan coup, and support of "bloody, repressive" regimes in Honduras and El Salvador.
- o Espionage, Plots, and Warmongering. In several other parts of the world the CIA stands accused of spying (Greece) and plotting coups (Iran, Zimbabwe), while American militarists purportedly are bringing Korea and Japan ever closer to war.

Office of Research
International Communication Agency
Washington, D.C.

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CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

The two main foci of Soviet propaganda in March and April have been chemical/biological warfare (CBW) and nuclear arms talks.

The primary purpose in the first theme remains to defend the USSR from charges that it is guilty of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and of supporting chemical warfare in Southeast Asia. The more persuasive the American case against the Soviet Union has become, the more vituperative and hysterical has been the Soviet assault against the U.S. on this issue.

"A Lie Remains a Lie"

In the face of growing evidence demonstrating Soviet supplying of "Yellow Rain" in Southeast Asia and use of mycotoxins in Afghanistan, the only Soviet response has been a blanket denial of any wrongdoing. TASS (March 22) gave the typical line:

The fables about "Yellow Rains" in Asia and about "mycotoxins" of, allegedly, Soviet make--the fables meant for American philistines--are nothing but dirty lies which cannot cast a slur on the honest and consistent line of the Soviet Union, which, distinct from the United States, was among the first to join the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons. . . . [The USSR] never used warfare toxic agents anywhere.

Summoning up his indignation, TASS political observer Iuri Kornilov proclaimed: "As to all sorts of inventions of the CIA around which Washington launches another propaganda hullabaloo, it can be said that a lie remains a lie no matter how many times it is repeated."

Attempted Refutation of U.S. Charges

TASS analyst Askold Biriukov (April 6) added to his denials the following:

The groundlessness of the claims made by the leading figures of the U.S. administration is obvious. International experts on chemical weapons and skilled medical personnel from different international organizations have more than once debunked the allegations about Soviet chemical weapons cooked up in the Washington kitchen of psychological warfare.

According to Biriukov, a team of U.N. experts had visited Pakistan and reported on their findings.

The experts investigated the claims of Western, primarily American, propaganda about the "use" of these weapons in

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Afghanistan and unanimously concluded that they were not corroborated by facts. Some time earlier the same conclusion had been made by U.N. experts who had investigated the false assertions about "the use of chemical weapons of Soviet make" in Kampuchea.

The fact that no final report has been issued by the U.N. team that visited Pakistan has not deterred Soviet media from claiming exoneration by these outside observers.

Pointing the Finger

Soviet propagandists have felt that the best defense against U.S. accusations on chemical warfare is to go over to the offense. Soviet media are full of charges against the U.S. for its alleged use of chemical or biological warfare in nearly every corner of the world.

In particular, Soviets blast the American involvement in Vietnam. "There are numerous facts and even the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Richard Schweiker, had to admit that over 45 million quarts of various chemical substances were aerosol-sprayed over Vietnamese territory" (Radio Moscow, April 6).

In nearly every attack, Soviets cite statistics. For example, Radio Moscow observer Igor Aleksandrov recounted (April 6):

According to conservative estimates, the United States armed forces used over 100,000 tons of chemical substances. American bombers sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange known for its high toxicity. As a matter of fact, over 2 million Vietnamese civilians suffered. Tens of thousands of GIs also became the victims. Considerable damage was inflicted on the economy. Seventy percent of the coconut groves in South Vietnam were wiped out, together with 375,000 acres of tropical plants.

A Krasnaia zvezda publicist, A. Leontiev, was even more detailed in an item entitled "Poisoners' Orgy" (March 24).

In Vietnam alone American aircraft sprayed over 100,000 tons of toxins, as a result of which 43 percent of cultivable land and 44 percent of the forests suffered and 70 percent of coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of topical vegetation were destroyed.

But his clincher was a claim rarely repeated even in Soviet media: "Tens of thousands of Vietnamese died and the health of almost 2 million was ruined" (emphasis added). Only TASS back in February and, surprisingly, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on his trip to Yugoslavia in early April have made similar claims about massive loss of life in Vietnam due to American chemical weapons.

Beyond Vietnam, claim Soviet propagandists, targets of American CBW over the years include Cuba, Afghanistan, Korea, Namibia, and

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the USSR itself. Krasnaia zvezda's Leontiev, in his March 24 diatribe, wrote that "American intelligence agent R. Albertson, who took part in the intervention in the north of Soviet Russia in 1919, admitted [in a book]: 'We used chemical munitions against the Bolsheviks.'" Leontiev further stated that "in the early fifties the United States used chemical weapons in Korea" and that "American toxins are killing women and children in Namibia"

A recent lengthy piece in Literaturnaia gazeta (March 24) by Iona Andronov, a follow-up to his article on the same subject in Literaturnaia gazeta No. 5 for 1982, described in great detail purported U.S. biological warfare activities. Andronov accused the U.S. of searching the world for exotic poisons to use on various peoples and individuals. Among these poisonous substances were the gall bladder of a crocodile from Tanganyika (1962); "Chondo-dendron Toxicoferum" from the Amazon jungle, curare, and Venezuelan encephomyelitis (all 1966); and "oyster toxin" from Alaska. This does not even include the "killer mosquitoes" supposedly used by the U.S. in Pakistan and Afghanistan in the 1980s (the focus of Andronov's article) and the many plagues allegedly visited upon Cuba.

At Fort Detrick, Maryland, the CIA and U.S. Army have, according to Andronov, invented and stored 37 types of bacteriological weapons. On occasion these toxins are employed, as when "the Fort Detrick poisoners killed dozens of prisoner guinea pigs" during the Korean War. And in February 1982, stated Andronov, Salvadoran rebels were subjected to aircraft bombings with American "hemorrhagic conjunctivitis powder."

Still to come, in the view of Soviet propagandists, is use of American chemical weapons in Europe. Thus, Izvestiia (March 28) carries four separate articles by correspondents in Bonn, Rome, London, and Washington--all in a full-page feature entitled "The Pentagon's Gas Chambers"--which imply or declare that there exist "U.S. plans to use chemical weapons in Europe."

The most provocative charges along these lines came in a story by Aleksandr Liutii for TASS English (April 6). He claimed that a high Pentagon official "confirmed" that the U.S. has "launched active preparations for chemical and germ warfare" and that

the U.S. administration could not and was not going to rely on arms control, including that in the field of chemical weapons, and emphasized that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union in that field, regarding chemical war as an integral part of any conflict.

According to Liutii, this Pentagon official stated that 14 percent of the Pentagon's "chemical budget"--\$705 million for the next fiscal year--will go for production of 155mm artillery binary shells, which

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the U.S. military plans to site in the territories of its allies in Western Europe, "thus turning the continent's nations into [U.S.] chemical hostages."

The obvious intent of all these charges, besides diverting attention away from Soviet use of chemical weapons, is to sway world public opinion against the United States and to drive wedges between the U.S. and its European partners.

See the next alert--on Soviet disinformation--for more on CBW.

ARMS CONTROL & THE PEACE MOVEMENTS

The other most important theme of Soviet propaganda in this period has involved U.S.-Soviet negotiations on controlling nuclear arms, especially in Europe, and the peace movements in America and Europe.

The Brezhnev Moratorium

Dominating Soviet discussions of this issue has been President Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions announcing a unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles in the European USSR. In return for this "freeze," Brezhnev called on the U.S. and NATO to forego deployment of new Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Brezhnev's freeze offer was apparently a direct response to President Reagan's zero option plan put forth November 18, 1981 and rejected out of hand by the Soviets. Saying that the "Soviet leadership has once again shown an example of goodwill" (Radio Moscow, March 16), Soviet propagandists have trumpeted this "new initiative" as the best starting point for arms control talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe. Soviet commentators have carefully avoided noting that the USSR continues to deploy SS-20s to the east of the Urals, whence they can easily reach targets in West Europe.

Spokesmen like Georgii Arbatov of the USA Institute (Manchester Guardian, March 22) have also taken pains to deny that Brezhnev threatened to place nuclear weapons in Cuba when he said in his speech that, if the U.S. and NATO governments went ahead with deployment of their new European missiles, the USSR would be compelled to take measures in reply which would put the other side, including the U.S. and its territory, in an analogous position.

Much attention in Soviet propaganda has been devoted to the negative American reaction to Brezhnev's proposals. "Washington fears the principle of equality and like security because it stands in the way of its arms drive," was the way commentator Igor Dmitriev put it on Radio Moscow's World Service in English

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Soviet propagandists have tried to use the freeze proposal to bring pressure on the U.S. to begin strategic arms talks. Thus, Vladimir Bogachev has written (TASS English, March 18):

Reagan's statement that the production of nuclear arms should not simply be frozen, that the already existing huge levels should be lowered can evoke only perplexity. For it was Washington that rejected the SALT II treaty providing for a substantial reduction of strategic arms. It is the present U.S. administration that under various pretexts and referring to the need of "finalizing the position" of the United States is delaying the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation or reduction of strategic arms. . . .

In Soviet eyes, the aim to obtain leverage may be working. "It should be noted," according to Bogachev, "that on encountering the sharp opposition of the world public opinion, Washington was forced to moderate its tone and make its assessments of the new Soviet initiatives less categorical." Virtually every Soviet commentary on arms control questions finds it necessary to refer to the antiwar and antinuclear movements in Europe and the U.S. as evidence of support for their own positions.

The Peace Movements and Western "Freeze" Initiatives

In fact, Moscow has tried to make much capital out of peace movements in both Europe and America. Most of its propaganda on arms control is addressed directly to those engaged in the movements.

Thus, wrote Vasilii Kharkov (TASS English, April 9):

In Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and other West European countries, mass manifestations against the Pentagon's nuclear madness, for talks, and not confrontation, with the Soviet Union, are characterized by a variety of forms used, the mass scale and coordination of action by different antiwar and pacifist organizations.

That many participants in the marches direct their negative sentiments toward Soviet arms as well is, of course, passed over in silence by Soviet analysts. They prefer to see all the demonstrations as a show of the "determination of the West European peoples to avoid being used as the Pentagon's nuclear hostages."

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, has recently called for a crack-down on pacifism within the Soviet Union. In his booklet entitled Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland, published in late February, Marshal Ogarkov criticized some of the younger generation of Soviets for a "false sense of peace, complacency and pacifism" and urged Party propagandists to "struggle against such elements."

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A source of some surprise and pleasure for Soviet propagandists is the fact that the "current antiwar movement in the USA has a broader basis than in the years of the war in Vietnam," involving "not only the youth but also the 'average American,' moderate sections of the population, church circles, organizations of physicians, lawyers, businessmen, and finds support in political circles and the U.S. Congress" (Ivan Ablamov, TASS English, April 12).

Of particular interest to Soviet commentators has been the freeze proposal advanced by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield. Although this proposal has both "good and bad qualities," in the words of radio commentator Oleg Anichkin (Moscow Domestic, April 9), it is a good indication of the growing resistance to the arms race in the U.S. What no Soviet propagandist will do, however, is endorse such mutual freeze proposals, because that would also mean an end to Moscow's massive arms buildup.

"The war opponents in the West," claimed TASS's Ablamov, "clearly see that, while the Soviet Union advances numerous constructive initiatives, Washington rejects them outright without even getting around to studying them attentively."

"Strange Speech" on The Military Balance

Soviet propagandists were quick to pick up on President Reagan's March 31st news conference statement that the USSR had a margin of superiority in nuclear weapons. Valentin Zorin, a prominent television and radio analyst, called this "fresh proof that some really high-ranking United States officials don't feel bound to stick to the truth when they address their fellow countrymen." He accused Reagan of making this statement "obviously to try and keep in check the mounting public demand in his own country for freezing the existing levels of nuclear arms" (Moscow Radio English, April 10).

Vladimir Bogachev (TASS English, April 9) claimed that "[in] the past, when making similar statements, the President himself and members of his administration got away with it. This time, however, Ronald Reagan's statement has given rise to a stormy reaction in the country." According to Zorin and Bogachev, Senators Moynihan and Jackson have categorically rejected the President's charge, and even earlier statements by Alexander Haig and Caspar Weinberger refute Reagan.

"The President's closest staff members tried to come to Reagan's aid," averred Bogachev, "hinting that the President in his strange speech meant only individual types of Soviet armaments." But the American public will not be fooled, in the view of this Soviet: "broad masses of people in the United States [take the statement] as evidence of the administration's refusal to heed the Soviet Union's new peace proposals and as the administration's refusal to conduct constructive negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear arms."

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Haig "Falsifications" and the Foreign Affairs Article

Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech on arms control at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies on April 6 evoked strong response from Soviet propagandists. Haig "resorted to the open falsification of commonly known facts to cover up the aggressive character" of U.S. policy, wrote TASS analyst Igor Orlov (April 7). This speech, in Orlov's report, reaffirmed a U.S. program of nuclear arms buildup "which in fact relies on the admissibility of nuclear war and includes the possibility of delivering the first nuclear strike."

According to Soviet commentators, the Haig speech was an attempt to deal a "pre-emptive strike" to a forthcoming article in the journal Foreign Affairs by four former top U.S. officials (George Kennan, McGeorge Bundy, Robert MacNamara, and Gerard Smith). This article argues for, among other things, U.S. renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons.

INF Talks at Geneva and MBFR at Vienna

Not surprisingly, Soviet propaganda has claimed all justice for the Soviet side's positions at Geneva and none for the U.S. stance. Thus, P. Viktorov wrote in Pravda (March 12):

Comparing the Soviet plan for nuclear disarmament in Europe with President R. Reagan's so-called "zero option," international commentators note that the USSR has displayed a desire to make the Geneva talks purposive and constructive and has taken a major step in the direction of solving one of today's most acute problems.

The U.S. approach, however, presupposes talks which would lead to a limitation of the other side's arms without affecting its own armaments. Washington wants only those armaments whose limitation or liquidation would benefit the United States and NATO to come under scrutiny.

At Vienna, the socialist countries have tabled "an important initiative," according to TASS (April 9), but the West has avoided discussion of this document. The reason: NATO and "above all the United States" want to push on with the arms race and establish "military superiority over the USSR and its allies."

It is precisely this course which is stalling the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. It is precisely this course which is raising obstructions on the way to agreement in Vienna. . . . This course is shortsighted and unwise . . . irresponsibility and fanning the nuclear and conventional arms race could end in tragedy.

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U.S. "Madness"

The root cause for all problems in the arms control process are to be found in Washington's policies, according to Soviet commentators. These charges against the U.S. have become increasingly bitter in recent weeks. Typical of the Soviet attacks is an article in the journal Selskaia zhizn (March 13) entitled "Madness as a Policy." In this piece Nikolai Pastukhov wrote: "Real awareness of the terrible danger which is hanging over the planet through the fault of Washington's insane policy is giving rise to a growing protest movement among the broadest circles of the international public against the militarist forces' criminal course."

Pastukhov summed up the current situation as follows: "The threat to peace and universal security emanates from the present American administration, that champion of the U.S. military-industrial complex interests, which has elevated madness to the rank of its official policy."

FALKLANDS CRISIS AND LATIN AMERICA

While for most of this period Soviet propaganda has concentrated on charges of U.S. plots against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations, the Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands has provided it with a major new theme.

The U.S. Desires a Foothold in the Falklands

At first rather neutral on U.S. involvement in the crisis, more recent commentary from the USSR now includes charges that the U.S. is "trying to exploit the dispute" for its own aims (Krasnaia zvezda, April 2). The U.S. goal, according to Radio Moscow (in Spanish, April 14), is to establish military bases on the Falklands and to control the South Atlantic (TASS, April 13).

Soviet propaganda has also begun to claim a definite pro-British slant to U.S. activity in the crisis (e.g., A. Maslennikov, Pravda, April 12). The USSR, meanwhile, has shown a tendency to support the Argentines in the dispute, largely by criticizing British "threats" smacking of colonialism (TASS English, April 9). Soviets' attempt at "evenhandedness" in the dispute is shown by their use of both the Argentine (Malvinas) and the British (Falklands) names for the islands in most stories.

Reagan's Caribbean Initiative

Overshadowed in April by the new crisis, President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) still continued to draw fire from Soviet propagandists. TASS English (April 9) charged:

The "economic program" which is being imposed on the Caribbean countries is nothing more than a cover-up for Washington's aggressive aspirations and sinister designs against the pro-

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gressive countries of the region, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada. It is also designed to assure the exploitation of manpower and natural resources of the region by American monopolies.

And just what are these "aggressive aspirations and sinister designs"? In order to solidify "its military and economic positions" in the region, the U.S. will pour huge amounts of money into the "bloody Salvadoran junta" and the "anti-people dictatorships of Honduras and Haiti." These funds, according to TASS English (April 11), "will be used for armed suppression of democratic forces inside these countries and for staging from their territories subversive operations against Nicaragua, Grenada, and other sovereign states."

"Gunboat Diplomacy" and Other "Desperate Attempts"

Apropos of NATO naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico in March, Komsomolskaia pravda correspondent R. Gabdullin wrote that "in an attempt to trample on centers of the revolutionary movement in Latin America, Washington is again pursuing a 'gunboat diplomacy' which runs contrary to common sense" (March 16).

Repeating a charge leveled by Guatemalan revolutionaries, TASS English (March 26) stated: "The military coup in Guatemala is a desperate attempt of the Washington administration and the reactionary Guatemalan military to save the repressive pro-imperialist regime against which the whole people is waging struggle."

The U.S., in the Soviet view, is most anxious to sustain the current "repressive" regimes in Guatemala and Honduras in order to have bases for launching subversion against revolutionary Nicaragua. TASS correspondent Sergei Gorbunov has written (April 1) of U.S. plans to reconstruct air bases in Honduras to handle American combat planes, "thus preparing conditions for armed intervention against revolutionary Nicaragua."

TASS commentator Ruslan Kniazev alleged on March 26 that

behind the smokescreen of a vociferous slander campaign about the Nicaraguans' 'intervention' in the Salvadoran conflict . . . the United States is steadily building up its military muscle in Central America and the Caribbean and escalating preparations for extensive subversive activities against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The other main target of the U.S. in Latin America, say Soviet analysts, is Cuba. When a group of U.S.-based Cuban exiles called Alfa-66 was recently tried in Cuba, Literaturnaia gazeta correspondent Vladimir Vesenskii wrote at length about Washington's alleged "interest in Alfa," foreknowledge of Alfa-66's attempt to assassinate

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ate members of the Cuban government, and, thus, collusion in international terrorism. Vesenskii concluded that Washington intended to "use gangs of this kind as the first echelon, as cover for the agents of the CIA and other American special services, who are allotted the main role in preparing assassinations and major acts of sabotage, such as a biological attack, for instance"

The elections in El Salvador in March also provided grist for Soviet propaganda mills. These were a "foul election farce," cried Novoe vremia (April 2), "staged by the Salvadoran ruling junta to a script prepared in the White House." The U.S. allegedly had much riding on the Salvadoran elections:

It was hoped in Washington that the very fact of elections held will help improve the reputation of this blood-stained regime which has made murder an instrument of political struggle. It was also hoped that elections will help end the growing international isolation of the Salvadoran regime and become an argument to persuade American congressmen . . . that there is nothing reprehensible in this support because it is support to a "duly elected government."

OTHER REGIONS, OTHER COUNTRIES

No Soviet catalog of American perfidy in the world could be complete without some mention of such additional areas as the Far East, Mideast, Africa, and Europe. In this period, Soviet accusations of U.S. interference, pressure, and other malefactions centered on Korea, Greece, Iran, and Zimbabwe.

"Aggressive Intrigues" in South Korea

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's trip through the Far East in March and April occasioned several Soviet attacks on U.S. policy in the Pacific region. A North Korean foreign ministry statement picked up by TASS English (April 7) "firmly condemns U.S. aggressive intrigues in South Korea as a brazen challenge to the peace-loving Korean people and as actions aimed at undermining peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Describing U.S.-Korean plans for continued mutual assistance and military aid, TASS English charged: "Thereby Washington fully revealed its plans of perpetuating American military-political control" of Korea and of using that nation as a "springboard of the United States to blackmail and pressure the independent states of the Far East and Southeast Asia" (March 30).

The United States was also condemned more generally for its "secret deals" with the People's Republic of China--threatening the USSR, Afghanistan, and world peace; its past "genocide" against the Vietnamese; and its pressure on Japan to increase its military activities and spending.

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CIA Espionage in Greece

A strike of teachers employed at the U.S. cultural center in Athens led to discovery of some U.S. documents allegedly revealing the center as a hotbed of espionage. Documents of the International Communication Agency, "under whose cover CIA officials actively operate," showed that "the main purpose of the American 'Cultural Center' in Athens is 'penetration of military, parliamentary, diplomatic and administrative circles' of Greece." (TASS English, April 1).

The lesson to be learned in all this, according to Soviet commentators, is that "U.S. intelligence services might push the forces of the right into stepping up their activities, as happened in the past when the black colonels came to power in Greece with the assistance of the United States in April 1967."

U.S. Policy Against Zimbabwe

Conspirators planning to overthrow the government of the republic of Zimbabwe who were arrested by state security organs have been shown to be "closely linked with Western special services, specifically of the United States and Britain"--this according to TASS English (March 27).

In addition, charged TASS commentator Sergei Kulik, "the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund and transnational companies are especially active in carrying out anti-Zimbabwe measures" (April 7). In sum, said Kulik, "Zimbabwe has been added to the list of independent African countries against which the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy of an 'undeclared war'."

Conjoined with these charges concerning Zimbabwe have been other Soviet accusations of U.S. plots against Chad, U.S. backing for "new aggression planned by the racist Republic of South Africa against People's Angola," and a CIA coup plan in Ghana.

U.S. Plots in Iran

Iranian security forces have, according to Soviet reports, discovered an antiregime plot backed by the CIA. The plotters planned to "stir up unrest among various strata of Iranian society, kidnap state figures, plant bombs, and so forth."

Radio Moscow (Persian, March 23) commented on these events thus:

In September last year Alexander Haig explicitly said that everything will be done to return Iran to the ranks of Western society. Washington is substantiating these shameless remarks by the U.S. Secretary of State with its dirty and rude actions. The new plot of the counterrevolutionaries discovered in Iran, and which was directed by U.S. spy masters, is further confirmation of this.

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